



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

their names and the University name to be freely used. Various professors expended much time and effort on their courses in Evelyn, and continued to do so, though generally failing to receive the small stipend which was promised them. Certain University officers, both faculty and trustees, served on the Evelyn board, but resigned because they could not approve of the way the institution was financially managed. Seeing that Evelyn College was closed only after the patience of everybody in Princeton, from tradesmen to trustees, was tried to the utmost, and the courtesies of the authorities strained to the breaking point, it is necessary that such a misstatement of the facts should be corrected." These facts do not apparently relieve Princeton University from the responsibility of being the only considerable university in the world that does not provide in any way for the higher education of women.

---

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

##### BEHRING SEA CONFERENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: I have read with great interest the article on the results of the Behring Sea conferences, published in your number of November 26th (SCIENCE, N. S., Vol. VI., p. 781), which puts forward what is, I believe, the view of the 'seal question' held by most naturalists in every country in a clear and temperate manner. I venture to point out to you that more than four years ago I endeavored to place the question in a somewhat similar light before the British public in an article entitled 'A Naturalist's View of the Fur-Seal Question,' published in *The Nineteenth Century* for June, 1893, Vol. XXXIII., p. 1038). I beg leave to add an extract from this article in order to show the conclusions to which I had then arrived: "The absolute prohibition of 'pelagic' sealing which is demanded by the Americans, and which out to be carried out in order to ensure the continued existence of the fur-seals, can only be obtained by mutual arrangement among the parties interested. The fur-seal of Alaska (practically now the only remaining members of the group of fur-seals) should be declared to be, to all intents and purposes, a domestic animal, and its capture abso-

lutely prohibited except in its home on the Pribilof Islands. Looking to the great value of the privilege thus obtained, America might well consent to pay to Great Britain and her colonists some compensation for the loss of the right of 'pelagic' sealing; the amount of this compensation would be fairly based upon the number of fur-seals annually killed upon the Pribilof Islands. The 'royalty' thus levied would no doubt increase the price of seal-skin jackets. But seal-skin jackets are not a necessary luxury, and an additional pound added to their cost would not be of material consequence to the ladies who wear them. As a naturalist, therefore, I think that the fur-seal should be considered in the light of a domestic animal, and that all 'pelagic' sealing should be stopped, while the owners of the sealeries should at the same time pay to the other nations interested a reasonable compensation for the valuable privileges thus obtained."

P. L. SCLATER.

3, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

December 15, 1897.

##### THE ENCHANTED MESA.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Referring to your postscript to my letter written in response to a communication to SCIENCE by Professor Libbey, I take the liberty of saying that, as the gentleman mentioned has *not* stated positively that *he* erected the stone monument on the summit of the Enchanted Mesa, one must reach such a conclusion only by inference. My reasons for not accepting anything short of a statement couched in unmistakable terms are based on what Professor Libbey has already contributed to the literature of the Enchanted Mesa. In the first place (*Princeton Press*, July 31) he says:

"No traces of former inhabitants were found. Further, no altars or traces of prayer sticks were found. \* \* \* Not the slightest trace was found which would enable me to believe that a human foot had *ever before passed* over the top of this famous rock."

Again (*Princeton Press*, August 21) he says:

"For two hours I walked over the surface of the rock. \* \* \* It is a splendid site for a pueblo, if some means of access could be de-